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Union Workers' Record Unsurpassed By Any Other Group on Home Front

Declaring that no single group, outside the actual fighting forces of the United States, had surpassed organized labor, Representative William A. Rowan, of Illinois, vigorously acclaimed labor's contribution to the war effort in a stirring speech delivered during the closing hours before the recess of Congress.

Not only has the American workman turned out equipment, ammunition, guns, tanks, planes and ships in a manner that has astounded the world and bewildered our enemies, asserted the congressman, he has also purchased an enormous amount of War Bonds.

Not only has labor "given gladly of the most precious things in its possession"—those sons, brothers, fathers and husbands of union workers who have gone into the armed forces by the tens of thousands—"in addition, wage earners have gone to the very limit of their financial resources to purchase bonds."

Labor's Attitude Warmly Praised

"Labor has not been found wanting, and without the patriotic service of organized labor America, our country, and our allies would not be so far advanced on the road to victory as at the present time," Rowan continued.

He pointed out that labor's co-operative attitude is no mushroom growth; that union workers recognized their obligation "long before Pearl Harbor" and have redoubled their efforts since that time; that they are today "willing to set their record" against that of any other group in the country or in the world.

Congressman Rowan praised the far-sighted attitude of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau who, recognizing labor's will to win, insisted—from the outset of the war savings program—that workers be given every opportunity to participate in all the great War Bond drives. His first step toward attainment of this goal was to talk with President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Murray of the C.I.O.

Help of Membership Offered

Both forthwith offered not only their personal help but that of their entire memberships. President Green, furthermore, turned over gratis to the Treasury Department the entire A.F.L. organization staff—1300-odd men and women in all—and established four district offices in conjunction with the Treasury Department. This meant that every organization, regardless of size, would be able to participate in War Bond promotion.

A.F.L. War Bond Pledge

Green also pledged the A.F.L. and its affiliates to buy \$1,000,000,000 worth of War Bonds during 1942—a pledge which was royally fulfilled—and has again set a billion as the A.F.L.'s minimum bond buying for 1943.

Meanwhile, a Labor Section had been established in the War Savings Staff under the direction of Gilbert E. Hyatt, well known labor editor and writer and labor legislative representative.

Early Response by Pressmen

One of the first unions contacted was the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America. All facilities of the international union, all resources that it and its locals could provide, were immediately placed at Hyatt's disposal. To date, this union has purchased three and a half million dollars' worth of War Bonds and Stamps, in

addition to the more than \$125,000 in bonds that members are buying monthly.

Another pioneer buyer of war savings securities was the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators. This organization of less than 50,000 members has purchased to date \$1,213,600 in bonds. In percentage of aggregate payroll deductions, they are No. 1—No. 1, too, in average monthly salary and average employee deductions. This, one of the smallest organizations in the A.F.L., is practically to a man participating in the payroll deduction plan.

Teamsters As "Shining Example"

"A shining example of labor's participation in financing the war," said Congressman Rowan, is afforded by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America. Briefly, this union—through its president, Daniel J. Tobin—has purchased over \$25,000,000 worth of bonds in addition to building and paying for servicemen's recreation centers, and furnishing and maintaining them.

Finance a Bombing Plane

Other staunch war savings supporters are the Air Line Pilots' Association which, despite a very small membership, has purchased \$150,000 worth of bonds; the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union, which has bought \$189,274 worth; the Central Labor Union of Baltimore, whose locals have done \$156,225 worth of anti-Axis financing; and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Buffalo, which—attempting to finance a bombing plane—raised over \$700,000 at the Victory dance staged for that purpose.

Photo-Engravers' Record

The International Photo-Engravers' Union, with ninety locals scattered throughout the United States, and a membership of only 10,834, has purchased the sizeable amount of \$369,240 in bonds. In addition to this splendid showing, individual members of twenty-five locals have bought \$750,000 worth.

Congressman Rowan cited also the \$30,000,000 bond purchases of Chicago building tradesmen, the raising of \$100,000 toward purchase of an Army bomber among state A.F.L. members, and the financing and construction of the gigantic War Bond exhibit now on display in the Windy City's Union Station, a gift of the local Building Trades Council.

Sell Bonds to Local Unions

Another source of pride was the fact that in the Second War Loan Drive, \$1,250,000 worth of War Bonds was sold to local union treasuries by means of approximately 200,000 letters to union memberships. At a luncheon of business agents of the Chicago Building Trades Council, admission was by presentation of War Bonds, with the result that \$106,000 worth was purchased by 117 business agents present. All this, remember, in addition to the 50 per cent over-subscription of metropolitan Chicago's quota for this drive!

These are random examples of how organized labor is helping to pay for the war. They demonstrate that labor "stands ready and willing to do its share at any time to help win this war," thinks Congressman Rowan. "The records definitely show what it has done."

New Danger in Overriding The By-Laws of a Union By Regional Labor Board

Union constitutions, by-laws and internal policies are to be subjected to the scrutiny of the National War Labor Board, and may be re-written if the particular form which self-government takes in each labor organization does not meet some undefined standard of "democracy" conceived by the board. A bulletin of the California State Federation of Labor points out that such is the obvious implication of a recent holding by the Boston regional board, where a union was denied maintenance-of-membership because its by-laws were regarded as "dangerous" and "too loosely defined." The State Federation bulletin discusses the ruling and its implications as follows:

Censorship by Outside Agency

Employers are now authorized to challenge a union's claim to membership maintenance if the by-laws or constitution fail to pass inspection by the arbitrary censorship of a governmental agency, irrespective of whether or not the overwhelming majority of the membership has voiced its approval in accordance with established democratic procedures.

Thumbs Down on By-Laws

The Boston board turned thumbs down on by-laws providing that members might be expelled from the organization for (1) making false statements about an officer or member or questioning his integrity, (2) being profane, arguing, or refusing to obey the chairman at union meetings, and (3) making public the actions of a union meeting.

Needless to say, it is rather shocking to find that the board believes "false statements," obstructionism, and labor spying are all practices which should be protected, and that persons properly found guilty of such activities by due process of law under the union constitution should be made immune from expulsion. But even if union rules were harsh and oppressive—and we hold no brief for such dictatorial methods or leadership—the fact remains that the board feels it is better qualified to eliminate the evil than is the rank and file itself.

Due Process of Law

This view displays an acute ignorance of the safeguards provided under the Constitution of the United States to prevent arbitrary expulsion of members of a labor organization. It is generally known and understood that an aggrieved union member may complain to the courts for a judicial determination as to whether or not he has received a fair hearing according to the laws of the land. This guarantee of due process of law amply protects the individual worker, if that is what is really desired by the board. It will not open the door to outside interference in the internal affairs of labor unions, nor permit public officials to impose their particular notions of good government upon the trade union movement. Perhaps that is why employer groups have expressed the view that judicial review is inadequate compared to this administrative remedy, which places the burden of proof upon the union to satisfy the board that its rules and policies are "fair and democratic."

Let us explore the possibilities of this new method of re-drafting union by-laws, once it is established. There is nothing in the opinion of the board to indicate that its scrutiny must necessarily be confined to rules dealing with suspension and expulsion. Elec-

(Continued on Page Two)

Senator Sees Additional Grief in Store for Workers Unless Union Members Turn Out Strongly at the Polls

"Labor is facing the biggest battle of its life, the battle of the common man and the monopolistic interests that control our economy." That's the conclusion of Senator Homer T. Bone of the State of Washington, as he wound up some personal affairs preparatory to leaving for a trip to the hospital to care for a hip injury.

For Senator Bone is sick in mind as well as in body at the prospect which faces liberalism in the United States. "If labor doesn't wake up now, it will be too late," he says. "It must wake the voters among the workers of the country to a realization of what the anti-labor group in Congress has in store for labor if they can effect control of a few more congressmen. First of all, it must get the voters out, get them registered. I regard it as one of the tragedies of the democracy for which we are fighting that only 50 per cent of the voters in the State of Washington voted in the last election."

To Fight "Pittsburgh Plus"

Senator Bone is still immersed in his campaign of exhorting manufacturers like the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company who have been found guilty of sending defective war materials to the soldiers on the battle fronts. But he is also concerned with the necessity of stemming the monopolistic controls in our economy and giving small business a chance to compete on even terms.

"When Congress convenes in September, a group of us are going to battle in dead earnest to promote independent iron and steel plants so as to eliminate the vicious 'Pittsburgh plus' system," said Senator Bone. It will be recalled that this is the same fight in which Representative Richard J. Welch of the Fifth congressional district in San Francisco has taken a leading and aggressive part.

"We are determined, for instance," Senator Bone continued, "to have a plant in the State of Washington which will supply iron and steel to the Pacific Coast at a price which will permit competition with the East."

Natural Resource at Hand

"We see no economic or moral justification in a system which forces the government of the United States as well as private interests to pay the cost of shipping steel from Pittsburgh to Seattle for building ships, tanks and airplanes when Washington can produce its own steel and save the cost of freight."

"We intend to break the control over steel production now in the hands of a few interests. We have

our eyes upon other equally pernicious practices. But in order to act constructively and effectively we must have the support of the people.

"Indifference on the part of workers is the greatest handicap to those who want to do a job for labor and for the common man. The biggest job the unions now face is to prepare the voters for the 1944 elections and to get them to the polls to elect men who have their interests at heart."

Awards to Bay Shipyard Workers

Workers in San Francisco Bay Area shipyards captured all of forty national awards offered by the War Production Board for suggestions on production improvement, it was announced in Washington this week.

Forty-one workers in this area, including one woman, will receive the awards. Their suggestions will save 7847 man-hours per ship, the board estimated.

Overriding Union's Constitution

(Continued from Page One)

tions, terms of office, meetings, rights and duties of membership, withdrawals and transfers, and all the details of conducting union business can be subjected to the same treatment, until the rules no longer bear the faintest resemblance to the desires of the membership. If this is an extreme picture of the significance of this decision, it should be remembered that the precedent established is merely symbolic of a deep-seated conviction of certain government officials that unions don't really know what is good for them, while they have the key to every labor problem.

No Clear Test Provided

Even if the scope of the regional ruling were restricted to Washington, the fact remains that there is no clear test laid down by which it can operate in a limited sense. In one breath, the board criticizes the union by-laws as "too loosely defined," and in another it launches a vague and indefinite criterion of fairness which cannot be predicted for future cases by anyone except a professional mind-reader.

Solving the Problem

The alternative to this meddlesome viewpoint is to recognize that increased participation by the rank-and-file in the determination of union programs and leadership, where necessary, cannot be achieved by sitting down, blue pencil in hand, and editing out objectionable portions of the by-laws. That problem can only be solved within the ranks of labor by spontaneous activity of the membership itself. No amount of decrees and mandates will serve as a fitting substitute. All that can be accomplished in that fashion is to manufacture excuses for denying union claims for security on the grounds that the constitution and laws are not acceptable. Perhaps that is all that the board sought to accomplish in the case at hand.

Hatters Doing Real Job On War and Home Fronts

Members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union are doing a real job "here at home and on the fighting fronts," according to Max Zaritsky, international president. Zaritsky, who was in Chicago recently to confer with local union officials, told an interesting and encouraging story of the union and its wartime activities.

The union head said that members of the organization "are producing for the war, turning out hats and caps for members of the armed forces." "We haven't had an hour's stoppage of work," he added.

Sweatshop Menace Eliminated

Pointing out that "some trades are suffering from the cheap, southern competition" of plants built when industry expanded for war production, Zaritsky said: "The menace of the sweatshop was eliminated from our trade in 1938—two years before the present world conflict began—when, under the Walsh-Healy Act, a minimum rate of 67½ cents an hour was established." However, he stated, this rate is much lower than the union scale.

Referring to labor-management committees, Zaritsky stated the hatters' organization "blazed the trail" for them, and observed that these committees "have since become the policy of the labor movement, the Government and enlightened employers."

Workers' Earnings Increased

The union and the management of the John B. Stetson Company formed such a committee, about six years ago, a short time after the firm signed an agreement with the union. Setting forth that this committee had "introduced more efficient production methods," the union official said that production costs have been reduced about 35 per cent, and that "higher wage scales and increased production efficiency have increased the earnings of the workers about 50 per cent."

The company's house organ, which a union committee helps to edit, is a good example of the excellent labor-management relations at the huge plant, which employs around 3000 workers and operates under a 100 per cent union shop agreement.

Some 2800 of the union's members have answered Uncle Sam's call to arms. Arrangements for regular correspondence between the union and its members in the armed forces have been made. Following a nation-wide campaign in 1942, Zaritsky said, the union turned over \$40,000, or an average of \$1 a member, to the Red Cross. This was only a part of their contribution for the year.

W.L.B. ANNOUNCEMENT

The War Labor Board has announced that its rules now provide for approval of wage or salary increases made in compliance with state minimum wage laws and orders when such increases do not result in rates above 50 cents an hour.

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Toll of Year's Industrial Accidents in California

The number of persons who suffered disabling industrial injuries in California in 1942 was larger than the population of a city the size of Sacramento, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announced this week.

The Industrial Accident Commission, of which Scharrenberg is chairman, received reports of approximately a half million industrial accidents in 1942 of which 131,615 resulted in disabling injuries, that is, injuries which were so severe as to prevent the injured from returning to work the day following the accident. This is the largest number for any year, and represents an increase of 15.8 per cent above the disabling injuries reported in 1941. The total number of fatal injuries, however, increased less than 6 per cent between 1941 and 1942, despite an unprecedented rise in employment during this period; accidents resulting in permanent disability increased 31 per cent.

Injuries Classified

Of the 131,615 disabling injuries in 1942, 671 were fatal, 1580 resulted in permanent disability, and 129,364 in temporary disability. In the preceding year fatalities numbered 635, permanent disabilities 1204, and temporary disabilities 111,809. For every 10,000 disabling injuries there were 51 deaths in 1942, compared with 56 in 1941. Permanent disability occurred in 120 of every 10,000 disabling injuries reported in 1942, contrasted with 106 in 1941.

Decreases between 1941 and 1942 in industrial accidents in many non-manufacturing industries were more than offset by increases in manufacturing industries. Total disabling injuries in manufacturing industries rose from 36,033 in 1941 to 57,079 in 1942. While this is an appalling increase, it is pointed out that it relatively less than the increase in the total number of man-hours worked by wage earners in manufacturing industries and that it indicates a decline in the frequency rate.

Accident Frequency Rate

Between 1941 and 1942, man-hours worked in manufacturing industries increased 63 per cent, compared with a rise of 58 per cent in total disabling injuries. On the basis of these figures, it may be estimated that the accident frequency rate decreased approximately 3 per cent. This record was achieved in the face of the largest and most rapid increase in the manufacturing labor force in the history of the State. Furthermore, during this period, the problem of accident prevention was complicated by the entrance into industry of large numbers of inexperienced and untrained workers.

Although total disabling industrial injuries increased relatively less than man-hours, the proportion of fatal injuries in manufacturing industries as a whole rose. Deaths increased 68 per cent, which compares with a rise of 63 per cent in man-hours.

The Shipbuilding Figures

Among the various manufacturing industries, the largest increase in total disabling injuries occurred in shipbuilding—from 3325 in 1941 to 15,790. Although this represents a rise of 375 per cent, it is considerably less than the increase of 473 per cent in man-hours worked during the same period, and reflects a drop in the accident rate for the industry. The number of fatal injuries in shipyards, however, increased relatively more than man-hours worked. A total of 105 deaths was reported in this industry in 1942 contrasted with 14 in 1941, compared with the advance of 473 per cent in man-hours worked.

In the vehicle manufacturing group, which includes



Watchmakers' Union

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War Information Center

Have you a question relating to the war effort, such as location and function of governmental agencies—where to go and whom to see about war work, volunteer effort or aid, rationing, or, in fact, any matter that is connected with San Francisco and its part in the war? All such questions will be answered at the new War Information Center of the San Francisco Civilian War Council. Just telephone Exbrook 8515, or call at War Information Center, 532 Market street.

the aircraft and automobile industries, disabling injuries increased 55 per cent between 1941 and 1942 while man-hours rose 74 per cent. The number of deaths, though, dropped from 8 in 1941 to 5 in 1942.

In relation to the volume of employment, most durable goods industries had a more favorable accident record in 1942 than in 1941; in non-durable goods manufacturing industries the accident experience was less favorable in 1942 than in the preceding year. Except in textiles and clothing, accidents increased proportionately more in every non-durable goods industry than did man-hours, thus indicating a rise in the accident frequency rates for these industries.

Labor Candidate for Governor

Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, of Newark, who also is secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, has the united backing of labor for the governorship of that state, in the coming elections.

Murphy is the Democratic candidate, and is a member of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. He is 50 years old and started out thirty-five years ago as a plumber's apprentice. For 18 years he was secretary of Local 24 of the Plumbers' Union, and for eight years has been secretary-treasurer of the State Federation. He was elected to the city commission in 1937 as labor's candidate, polling nearly 50,000 votes in a field of 48 candidates. He was chosen mayor in 1941.

Ship's Name Honors Jerome Jones

American Federation of Labor unions in Georgia are reported making good progress in raising from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 to defray the costs of Georgia labor's Liberty ship, named after Jerome Jones, to be launched at Savannah on Labor Day at the Southeastern Shipyard.

In three months workers at the Southeastern plant bought \$600,000 of war bonds to go toward paying for the construction of the ship they are building. Employees at two other Georgia shipyards and workers at the Union Bag and Paper Corporation plant have also purchased \$1,000,000 worth of bonds, and local unions have bought many thousands of dollars' worth of bonds to help pay for the ship.

Jerome Jones, for whom the vessel is to be named, was distinguished in the ranks of Georgia labor, a former president of the state federation, and an able newspaper man, speaker and organizer. A native of Tennessee, he went to Georgia on the urgent encouragement of the late Samuel Gompers and spent the greater part of his life in Atlanta.

Conference on Shipyard Problems in Fifth Week

The "working committee" and the various subcommittees of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference are now in the fifth week of their sessions, at the Clift hotel. Few announcements, however, have been made public this week on the result of their labors.

Again referred to a subcommittee, early in the week, was the demand of 3100 members of the Boilermakers' Union for an increased wage, through a change in classification of these workers. The increases being sought range from 7 to 12 cents an hour. The union declares that all of the men for whom the increased rates are being sought are doing semi-skilled work above their present classification.

It was announced that agreement had been reached to pay caulkers \$1.33 an hour in all Pacific Coast yards, and also for the establishment of a new committee to deal with labor problems involved in construction of concrete vessels.

As the work of the conference thus far has been confined largely to committee sessions, it was stated that a number of the 400 delegates that comprise the conference itself have felt compelled to return to their home cities, returning later, or else awaiting the time when the body as a whole will be called upon to pass on the recommendations which the working committee will present for ratification. It is understood there are a number of subjects on the conference agenda yet to be taken up, and hence that no date for final adjournment can at present be given.

NEW BOOKLET ON IN-PLANT FEEDING

Publication of a new booklet on in-plant feeding is announced. The booklet, "Planning Meals for Industrial Workers," contains suggestions and menus for cafeterias, canteens, lunch counters and lunch boxes. It may be secured without cost upon request from the Nutrition in Industry Division, Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C., or from any one of the seven regional Food Distribution Administration offices.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1943

Voting "Rights" in South

Georgia, which is one of the seven poll-tax states of the "Solid South," suddenly became highly excited over the "right to vote," and decided in a recent referendum election to give the ballot to 18-year-olds.

Leaders in the movement also declare they will bring the latter subject into the next national convention of the Democratic party. Such a maneuver, if made, would indicate the Georgians acknowledge the right of the national government to establish voting qualifications in the different states—a contention heretofore bitterly fought as applying to the poll-tax situation in the South.

But they doubtless see the handwriting on the wall, and are preparing to bring in sufficient young voters to take care of the situation if Congress enacts the pending measure that will prohibit withholding the franchise in federal election from thousands of citizens in the Southern States because they are unable to pay the poll-tax.

It would, however, be successful strategy on the part of the low-wage, child-labor states in Dixie could they divert the attention of the nation to another subject and away from their poll-tax system.

Price "Roll Back" Halted

During the past week no further definite developments occurred affecting the food price situation generally, nor were there any additional announcements of a plainly understood policy or plan by any group or any governmental agency.

It was reported from Washington last week that leaders of the American Federation of Labor had indicated they will await the announcement of President Roosevelt's new anti-inflation program before taking any further steps.

It will be recalled that the A.F.L. has for some months been demanding a "roll back" of food prices to the September, 1942, level and that recently it had called for constructive moves to that end by July 15. When that date passed it was reported that an additional thirty days probably would elapse before further action was taken, which latter it was understood would include an emphatic demand for a change in the Little Steel wage formula.

If, as above mentioned, there is an intention to await the announcement of the President's new program, it would mean a delay until the reconvening of Congress the middle of next month, and then awaiting congressional debate and approval of any proposals. In his recent radio address, President Roosevelt said:

"Your Government is drawing up other serious, constructive plans for certain immediate forward moves. They concern food, manpower and other domestic problems, but they tie in with our armed forces. Within a few weeks I shall speak with you

again in regard to definite actions to be taken by the Executive branch of the Government and specific recommendations for new legislation by the Congress."

As yet there has been no announcement by the President on details of his plan. A news story coming from Washington in the past week stated that it was "reliably reported" the President had abandoned the subsidy method of holding down living costs and instead planned to ask Congress for permission to guarantee American farmers minimum prices for their basic crops. This news story continued:

"In some instances, it was disclosed, support prices for farm commodities will be set at levels above present ceilings, and will result in an increase in the cost of living. But this increase is stated to be 'infinitesimal' and should not be countered by any general increase in the present level of wages paid to industrial workers. Contrary to previously published reports, the program does not contemplate scrapping the Little Steel formula for granting wage increases."

And, in view of all the above mentioned reports, it would seem that the "status quo" is being given another "reprieve," and that those food prices in markets, together with those on hotel and restaurant menus (including the size of the portions served) are safe for an indefinite period.

Rap on Forced Savings

In a spirited defense of the present voluntary method of selling War Bonds, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau attacked proposals for forced savings, which are opposed by organized labor.

Morgenthau wrote in answer to a letter from the chairman of the War Finance Committee of New Jersey, who said that the current agitation for compulsory savings was harmful not only to the sale of bonds but of other noninflationary investments. Secretary Morgenthau in reply said: "Congress has made it clear that any tax bill passed in 1943 would not be retroactive on 1943 income. Even if Congress should decide eventually that a compulsory lending plan would help to control inflation, it seems only reasonable that serious discussion of such a plan should be postponed, in fairness to the millions of patriotic Americans who are supporting the voluntary system, until we are faced with some need to make a decision."

"One of the great weaknesses of a compulsory savings plan," the Treasury Secretary also said, "is its lack of flexibility. To get from a compulsory plan as much as we can get through the voluntary method would bear with crushing weight on those with fixed incomes and heavy commitments, who are least able to afford it."

Reasons for Bewilderment

(From the New York Times)

At one point in his recent radio address the President said: "I confess that I myself am sometimes bewildered by conflicting statements that I see in the press. One day I read an 'authoritative' statement that we shall win the war this year, 1943—and the next day comes another statement equally 'authoritative' that the war will still be going on in 1949."

But the press did not invent these statements. It merely reported them, as it was its duty to report them. Both these statements were made by important officers responsible to the President himself. They are typical of the blow-hot, blow-cold procedure that has often bewildered not only the President but also the public on many questions having to do with military strategy, the submarine menace, the rationing of goods, the prevention of strikes and the control of prices.

A New York columnist states that Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army" film may bring over \$10,000,000 in a year to the Army Emergency Relief.

"Most of the Strikes Since Pearl Harbor..."

In language stronger than he has ever used before, Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board recently laid responsibility for most of the strikes that have occurred since Pearl Harbor at the door of hard-boiled employers.

Davis administered his rebuke in one of the employers' own publications, *Mill and Factory*, a leading magazine of the manufacturing field. He charged flatly that "run-around" tactics used by employers in dealing with unions were provoking strikes.

"Most of the strikes since Pearl Harbor developed out of impatience over the slow settlement of grievances," Davis declared. "The Board is alarmed at the tendency in many plants to let grievances accumulate."

Davis contended some employers "try to take advantage of labor's no-strike pledge; they seek to discredit the union with its own members by making it impotent in handling routine disputes in the shop."

Many of these employers have dropped "dog-eat-dog" policies in dealing with business competitors and have permitted disputes with rivals to go to arbitration, Davis pointed out.

"They recognize that the old jungle law no longer rules between business competitors, but they want to continue their relations 'within the family' in the shop," he asserted. That is, they are determined not to deal with unions!

Davis said the War Labor Board demands that employers drop such hamstringing policies; that they stop stalling on settlement of grievances; that collective bargaining in good faith be carried on, and that arbitration be established in each plant as a final step in adjustment of grievances.

Senator Warns on Executive Orders

America is being made over, warns Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming in the August 1 *Forbes Magazine*.

"In the past ten years," says Senator O'Mahoney, "the executive branch of our government has issued nearly 4000 executive orders—almost as many orders as all the laws passed in that period by Congress. The regulations resulting from these orders fill twenty fat volumes.

"These orders were not publicly debated or voted on by the people's representatives; they were prepared in secret by the 110 order-issuing agencies of the executive government. They became laws which Congress never saw until they were published.

"Is this representative democracy? It is a negation of all that is democratic," declares O'Mahoney, in his documented account of the "pernicious trend" toward bureaucracy.

Another View of Food Shortage

Current food shortages are due "mainly to the fact that for the first time in years millions of our fellow citizens are getting enough to eat," in the opinion of Dr. C. W. Hauck, Ohio State University economist.

Dr. Hauck declared the increased consumption of food in the United States has had a much greater effect in reducing the shares available to all than has been caused by the quantities shipped abroad.

He says that in 1942 the nation produced nearly 25 per cent more food than usual, and "it almost can be taken for granted that lend-lease took no large proportion of food produced."

MORE WOMEN TAKE JOBS

Almost 260,000 women were placed in non-agricultural jobs during May by the U. S. Employment Service. This was 36.6 per cent of the jobs filled, and a 10.2 per cent increase over April.

Insurance for Total Disability and Rehabilitation

In the current (ninth) article of the series by the American Federation of Labor Committee on Social Security, total disability and rehabilitation insurance benefits to cover injured workers is recommended—and is provided for in the amendment to the present law which has been introduced in Congress.

"Our social security system as it now stands," the committee states, "does nothing to protect a worker against total and permanent disability which is not caused by his work and thus is not insured under workmen's compensation laws." It is pointed out that when a worker is permanently disabled his family needs help as much as if he had died, or may be in even worse circumstances because he still needs food, care and perhaps expensive medical treatment. No wage earner can afford to carry enough insurance in private companies to cover such a condition—only social insurance, with all risks and costs pooled, can provide this protection for all.

Disability or Age Retirement

Permanent disability insurance, the committee report continues, is closely related to the system of old-age and survivors' insurance, which we already have. A man permanently disabled is like one having to retire because of age. Yet he will need a regular income as long as he lives, and if his wife and young children survive him they also will need an income. It is declared that insurance benefits should be provided for every permanently disabled worker resulting from causes outside his work, and under the same conditions as though he had reached the age of 65. The committee further explains:

"His benefit would be related to the size of his previous earnings, paying a larger proportion of the wage to workers whose previous wages had been low. The way to calculate those benefits is explained in the fifth article in this series. [See LABOR CLARION, July 16.] Look at the proposed table of benefits for old-age and survivors' insurance in that article and you will see what the permanently disabled worker would be entitled to, depending on his previous average monthly wage and the length of time he had been employed before he became disabled.

Benefits to the Family

"If a disabled man has a wife or young children they would, under the Federation's proposed amendment to the Social Security law, each get an additional benefit one-half the size of his own primary benefit, except that the total benefit for the family could not be more than double his benefit. If his average wage has been \$150 a month and he has worked steadily for ten years in covered employment before he became permanently disabled, he would be entitled to a monthly disability benefit of \$44. His wife and each of his children under 18 years of age would be entitled to \$22, except that the family's combined benefits could not exceed \$88, twice his benefit of \$44. That would go a long way toward meeting the needs of his family which, under our present law, would get nothing. These benefits would continue as long as the worker was disabled." The committee report continues:

"The proposed amendment would not only give the disabled worker and his family an income; it would also save him from losing his old-age and survivors' insurance rights. Under the present law, the eligibility requirements for old-age and survivors' insurance make it necessary for a worker to be employed in covered employment half the time between January, 1937 (or the date on which he became 21) and the time he dies or becomes 65. Suppose a worker had been working steadily since January, 1937, but became disabled in December, 1942. His old-age and survivors' insurance rights are protected for the next six years, but if he dies or becomes 65 in 1949 or afterward he and his dependents would get no benefits because he would not be insured any longer.

"If we amend the Social Security law and provide

Think of This U. S. Marine; Up Your Payroll Savings Now

When you feel like patting yourself on the back for what you are doing to win the war, read and re-read this citation which accompanied the award of the Silver Star medal for conspicuous gallantry to Private Hurshall W. Hooker of the Marines:

While rising in his foxhole (on Guadalcanal) to adjust his poncho, Private Hooker observed an upraised bayonet in the left hand of a Japanese, poised for a downward thrust into the body of a marine, who, while asleep in his slit trench, previously had received a foot wound from the same enemy.

Unarmed and unmindful of another rifle armed Japanese nearby, he sprang for the descending bayonet and grasped the blade, tightly with his bare hands, and, with a sharp twist, wrenched the weapon free, at the same time sending his antagonist sprawling to the ground with a jolting knee action.

With the bayonet, which he still was clutching painfully by the blade, he dealt the enemy a powerful blow in the face, momentarily stunning him until he could be shot and killed.

This picture of hand-to-hand combat to the death in the foxholes of Guadalcanal is not a pretty one, but war is that way. It is something to think about when you re-check your War Bond allotment out of your weekly pay. It's 100 per cent war for our soldiers. Perhaps you can have a 100 per cent War Bond soldier among the members of your family in the event more than one of your household is working. The least you can do is to be a 10 per cent War Bond family. Up your War Bond buying today. Figure it out for yourself.

U. S. Treasury Department.

permanent disability benefits, this family would never lose its old-age and survivors' insurance rights so long as the wage earner's disability prevented him from returning to work. All the time that the worker was permanently disabled would be excluded from the period counted for eligibility. If the wage earner was eligible for disability benefits, he and his family would be eligible for retirement and dependents' benefits when he reached 65 or died."

Rehabilitation of Injured

Turning to the subject of rehabilitation, the A.F.L. committee points out that sometimes a disabled worker can take special treatment and special training or retraining that will enable him to return to employment or to another kind of position. But first the worker must have proper medical and surgical care. Then he must know what kind of position he can fill and the chances of getting and holding such position. It is stated that a special consulting office could be built up to give such information and advice. And even before a disabled worker was fully recovered he might also begin training to fit himself for a new line of work if that were found necessary. Proper training courses could be set up for this purpose. But all this rehabilitation requires that the worker and his family have an assured income during the process. And, disability insurance money spent on rehabilitation puts the worker back on his feet, it is cheaper than paying benefits for many years, and gives the worker the satisfaction of having his independence. Hence the amendment to the law should provide for rehabilitation wherever possible.

Industrial Compensation Law

"Temporary and permanent disability insurance," the committee declares, "need not interfere with the larger payments which a worker might get under workmen's compensation if he is injured on the job. The A.F.L.'s proposed amendment to the Social

W.M.C. Plans Employment For Discharged Veterans

The War Manpower Commission disclosed last week that it had set up machinery to obtain jobs for discharged war veterans. In issuing a statement of policy on re-employment and placement of veterans, the W.M.C. said that "combat-disabled members of the armed forces are returning home in steadily increasing numbers and the list of those honorably discharged for other reasons is rapidly lengthening." The agency gave no figures on past placement or estimate on future ones.

The commission pledged itself to "put returned veterans" in gainful and essential employment or refer them to the proper agencies for rehabilitation and training and thereafter accord them selective placement.

To assure "rapid, accurate and orderly" results, it decreed that the re-employment division of Selective Service, now a unit of the W.M.C., should be "specifically responsible for the reinstatement of veterans in former jobs" and should organize civilian committees to obtain community support for the job-placement program.

Local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, another W.M.C. unit, will provide job-registration and placement services for veterans who were not employed when inducted or are disinclined or unable to return to their former civilian positions.

The W.M.C.'s veterans' employment service division will start and develop placement programs and policies to be carried out through commission regional, state and area offices. It also will put men in the field to give individual attention to veterans with special employment problems.

Employment service representatives will go into Army and Navy hospitals and provide registration and placement service to disabled veterans prior to their discharge.

Employers' Failure to Use Older Women Deplored

More logical use of womanpower now, and in the future, was advocated by the national board of the American Association of University Women at its recent mid-year meeting. The board deplored the failure to use older women—the constant over-accent upon youth in employers' calls for "young" women, "women from 18 to 35," "women from 25 to 35," women "not over 30"—and voted to ask the War Manpower Commission to issue a more emphatic directive to industries urging them to employ women on the basis of qualifications, regardless of age.

The board reviewed extensive evidence testifying to the value as workers of women over 40 (including one survey which states that "employers are finding that the older woman is proving the most able and dependable of employees on jobs formerly held by men"), and the fact that in many areas mothers of young children are being recruited for war industry where the local supply of older women has not been called upon.

NO PROPERTY TAX LEVY

Veronia, Ore., will have no city property tax levy this year. Revenue from business licenses and occupational taxes, together with water revenues, will be sufficient to meet all anticipated expenditures by the community of 1412 population.

Security law provides permanent disability insurance only for disability not connected with a person's employment. Organized labor must still strive to get better workmen's compensation legislation. Our efforts would be strengthened by a system of disability insurance."

Further discussion by the committee on its proposed amendments to the Social Security law will be continued next week.

Regional Labor Board Announcement of Wage Brackets for Thirteen Industries in Bay Area

Wage brackets for various occupations in the Bay area, and announced by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board to be of "sound and tested going rates," were made public by the board last Wednesday.

In connection with the board's announcement, Vice-Chairman Arthur C. Miller stated: "It is important that employers and employees note, however, that establishment of wage rate brackets does not give employers the right to increase wages without first obtaining approval of the Regional War Labor Board."

Published as informative to readers, following are the wage brackets established by the board for three industries, for the Bay area, and the maximum and minimum rates to be applied, provided that increases have first received the board's approval:

MILK DRIVERS AND PRODUCTION WORKERS

| Classification | *Monthly Rate |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Driver | \$220.00 |
| Extra driver | 232.50 |
| Highway driver | 222.50 |
| Extra highway driver | 235.00 |
| Truck trailer driver | 235.00 |
| Extra truck trailer driver | 247.50 |
| *Driver—Area "X" | 225.00 |
| *Extra driver—Area "X" | 240.00 |
| Semi-trailer driver | 235.00 |
| *Supervisor | 250.00 |
| Inside man | 200.00 |
| Extra inside man | 212.50 |
| Inside night man | 205.00 |
| Extra inside night man | 217.50 |
| Pasteurizer | 222.50 |
| Butter and cheese maker | 222.50 |

*These classifications in San Francisco only. Based on 280 eight-hour working days per year.

NOTE: These brackets apply to San Francisco and Alameda counties. Historical differentials are to be observed in adjusting rates for surrounding territory.

RESTAURANTS

| Classification | Hourly Rate |
|--|--------------|
| Bus boy or bus girl | \$.50 - .80 |
| Cashier checker II | .80 - 1.13 |
| Cashier III | .70 - .80 |
| Chef, class A | 1.437-2.00 |
| Chef, class B | 1.293-1.60 |
| Chef, class C | 1.081-1.35 |
| Cook, all round | 1.00 - 1.50 |
| Cook, fry | 1.00 - 1.35 |
| Cook, short order | 1.00 - 1.35 |
| Cook, assistant | .65 - .81 |
| Cook's helper-vegetable preparer | .60 - .90 |
| Counter attendant | .65 - .81 |

Classification

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Dishwasher, hand | .60 - .85 |
| Dishwasher, machine | .60 - .85 |
| Food checker | .7333- .83 |
| Waiter and waitress | .525-.725 |

See also Bay Area Hotels.

HOTELS

| Classification | Hourly Rate |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Clerks, general | .65 - .85 |
| Elevator operators, passenger | .53 - .60 |
| Housemen, housewomen | .55 - .65 |
| Maids, chamber | .50 - .60 |
| Switchboard operator | .53 - .63 |
| Linen room women | .53 - .60 |
| Cleaners | .53 - .60 |
| Stationary engineers | .96 - 1.08 |
| Bus boys, bus girls | .536- .60 |
| Waiters and waitresses | .525- .70 |
| Counter attendants | .65 - .81 |
| Dishwashers, hand and machine | .60 - .75 |
| Food checkers | .736- .83 |
| Kitchen helpers | .60 - .75 |
| Vegetable preparers | .60 - .75 |
| All-round cooks | 1.00 - 1.15 |

Class A Restaurants, Hotels—

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Pastry cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| Second cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| Extra cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| All "station cooks" | 1.00 - 1.35 |
| Assistant cooks | .757-1.00 |
| Cooks' helpers | .625- .75 |

Class B Restaurants, Hotels—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Pastry cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| Second cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| Extra cook | 1.15 - 1.35 |
| All miscellaneous cooks | .975-1.10 |
| First assistant cook | .90 - 1.10 |

Class C Restaurants, Hotels—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| All miscellaneous cooks | .9375-1.00 |
| Extra cooks | 1.08 - 1.20 |
| Assistant cooks | .719- .90 |
| Cooks' helpers | .625- .72 |

COMMON LABOR

| Classification | Hourly Rate |
|----------------|-------------|
| Laborer | .75 - .90 |

Based on Metal Trades and Aluminum data.

AUTO MECHANICS

| Classification | Hourly Rate |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Journeyman Auto Mechanic | 1.25 - 1.50 |

The board also announced wage brackets for insurance carriers, structural clay manufacturing, macaroni manufacturing, clerical occupations, food canning and its allied industries, bank tellers, metal trades, and three classifications of engineers.

Court Sustains Wage Raise for Street Carmen

Heartiest of congratulations were extended from throughout the city this week to the officials and members of Division 518 of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, when the State Supreme Court ruled in their favor for a wage increase on the municipally-owned lines of San Francisco.

As is now well known, the "Muni" employees had gone through the long and laborious process of securing sanction for an increased wage, the provisions of the city charter affecting wages bearing upon their case. Negotiation and conferences with officials, and securing approval of the Utilities Commission and the Board of Supervisors had been carried forward over a period of nearly a year, until victory was in sight.

Legal Proceeding Instituted

Suddenly, and only a few days prior to the date the increase was to become effective, a "taxpayer's" suit was filed, enjoining payment of the new wage, and since the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, the employees had been compelled to await the outcome of this proceeding. It was the decision of the Supreme Court last Tuesday—the justices dividing 4 to 3 thereon—which finally settled the matter.

Street car platform men and women will receive an increase of 5 cents an hour, giving them a maximum wage of 92½ cents. Bus drivers gained 10 cents an hour increase, to a maximum of 97½ cents.

Public Is Appreciative

From the beginning of the original negotiations, and throughout the various procedures the employees had maintained a degree of patience, and consideration for the welfare of a large portion of the public dependent on the Municipal lines for transportation, that has won for them high commendation. This praise was especially evident when the court proceeding was begun, since the employees and the people in general had assumed for weeks past that the subject was settled. Along with all other classes of citizens the carmen and their families long had been confronted with the cost-of-living increase, but due to the charter provisions they were placed in a different position for early remedial action than were workers in other lines of employment, and it was their steadfast remaining at their posts, under great provocation to accept better paying positions in other lines, which the people of the city appreciate.

Find Hotel Wage Substandard

A 5-cents-an-hour general wage increase has been awarded by the W.L.B. to approximately 150 Cincinnati hotel workers to relieve a substandard wage structure. Fifteen A.F.L. unions, comprising the Cincinnati Hotel Employees' Council, represent the workers.

"The data revealed that average earnings in 54 per cent of the occupations, representing 81 per cent of the employees, are less than 50 cents an hour," an opinion by Wayne L. Morse, W.L.B. public member, cited.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

WHIRLAWAY'S RECORD

Whirlaway, who was retired from the tracks on June 28 and is now at his owner's farm near Lexington, Ky., won 32 races in 60 starts. He finished second 15 times and third 9 times, winning \$561,161.50 to rank as the top money-winning thoroughbred of all time.

After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

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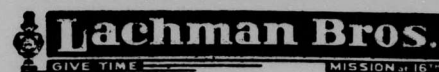
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A YEAR to pay, the Lachman way

Labor Representative in War Chest Drive

George Johns was named this week as a vice-chairman of the labor division of the San Francisco War Chest, and will serve in that capacity during the coming autumn appeal. He is well known as the delegate of the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks in the San Francisco Labor Council and member of the Council's executive committee. Appearing elsewhere in this issue is the resolution containing the recommendations adopted by the Labor Council in support and aid of the Chest drive.

Acting in behalf of the Labor Council, Johns will serve with representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Council and the local C.I.O. The three will have the task of organizing the labor division under William H. Thomson, chairman of the Establishment Divisions. The latter is charged with the responsibility of conducting solicitations among all large commercial and industrial firms.

This Year's Financial Goal

Representatives of organized labor also sit on the board of directors of the War Chest, and were on hand this week when the goal of the campaign was

set at \$3,973,000—the largest sum of money ever sought for welfare purposes in San Francisco.

The one campaign will embrace seventeen war relief appeals, and the needs of seventy-two Community Chest organizations operating on the home front. In accordance with a request from President Roosevelt, similar campaigns will be conducted simultaneously in every city of the nation in October.

On a national as well as local level, organized labor has gone on record calling for the complete support of all members. The war relief agencies which comprised labor's special projects are now included in the War Chest appeal.

Various organizations to be included in the unified appeal are mentioned in the resolution adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The goal of the campaign was raised this year because the military situation now makes it possible to deliver more aid to the beleaguered peoples in Europe, and because the needs of our men in the armed forces have increased with the increased size of our total fighting force.

A.F.L. Executive Council Favors Immigration Ban

Though the matter was subject to little doubt, it was pleasing news to the labor movement of California that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Chicago, had made announcement last Tuesday that it had gone on record against relaxation of the ban on Chinese immigration. The Federation had always backed the stand taken by the workers in the West on this matter, where it is viewed strictly as an economic question and not one of race.

Press reports quoted President Green of the A.F.L. as saying the executive council "decided the A.F.L. should adhere to its traditional policy of opposing any modification or repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act." He explained that the Chinese are not as rapidly absorbed into American life as are Europeans, and when asked by reporters what the subject had to do with the business of the A.F.L. he replied: "In addition to our interest in economic problems, we also are very much interested in social problems."

The subject of the readmission of the United Mine Workers is before the executive council for consideration, but up to Wednesday afternoon no action had been taken. A press report stated that Lloyd A. Thrust, president of the Progressive Mine Workers' Union (now an affiliate of the A.F.L.) had made demand that if the United Mine Workers were readmitted to the A.F.L. its members be compelled to affiliate with his (Thrust's) group. The president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers, however, was reported as declaring the U.M.W. would retain its identity.

Indorse Murphy for Re-election

The Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco last week announced its unanimous indorsement of Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy for re-election, and that committees from its constituent unions are being formed to further his candidacy.

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Christmas Joy for Service Men

"Christmas is not around the corner, it's here," declares Mrs. Alma Spreckels Awl, president of the San Francisco League of Service Men, following a recent conference with Army and Navy officials.

Beginning this week the League is sponsoring a state-wide drive to collect articles for "a million Christmas presents for a million men fighting overseas." Need for the early Yuletide drive in California is stressed because Uncle Sam has set early mailing deadlines this year.

The 1430 Van Ness avenue headquarters of the League will be the receiving depot for gifts. Packaging will be done by a corps of volunteers, following strict Post Office regulations. Deadline for leaving articles or money to buy articles at the League headquarters has been set for September 7.

For obvious reasons, intoxicants, matches and lighter fluids are taboo. And because service men are amply provided with food and clothing, the official gift list suggests toilet articles, such as soap, razor blades, lotions and small pocket-size military cases; stationery, with V-mail stationery preferred; small-sized books; tobacco, cigarettes, and hard candy.

REQUIRES NO GRADE LABEL

The O.P.A. has revoked its regulation that retail grocers who buy groceries in bulk and then repack them must show the grade on their retail packages if it has been shown on the original wholesale package.

"No power can die that ever wrought for the truth."
—Lowell.

Representative Rolph in Address to Labor Council

Representative Tom Rolph of the Fourth (San Francisco) congressional district addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night, responding to an invitation previously extended him.

In opening his remarks, he expressed sincere appreciation for the communication sent him by the Council commending his votes against the Connally-Smith bill, on each of the various roll-calls. He then touched briefly on his early life, which had been spent in the Mission district (where the Labor Temple is located), and his employment in those years in the Pacific Rolling Mills.

On Guard Against Japs

He next related the action taken by western congressmen in connection with evacuation of the Japanese from this territory after Pearl Harbor, a conference having been called under the chairmanship of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California for the purpose of seeing that the Pacific Coast was properly protected from the enemy. Rolph declared that the Japanese are an unassimilable race and that their future, especially in so far as California is concerned, should be settled immediately.

Great pride was expressed in the record of San Francisco toward the war effort, in all its phases, and he declared that the eyes of the nation are upon this city, and further that it was destined to be the second in importance in the nation. In this connection he stated his interest in the housing situation, and in other subjects that must be dealt with for a peace-time economy; also that he greatly deplored the blow which had come to the State's gold mining industry, saying that the attempt, through closing the mines, in order to send miners to the copper region, had proven a failure, in that only about 500 had been recruited for copper.

Compliments Follow Member

He paid high compliment to the work of Congressman Richard J. Welch of the Fifth district in guarding the financial structure of the Golden Gate Bridge District by continued efforts to have eliminated the right of free toll to governmental agencies not connected with the military forces. In concluding his remarks, and after expressing appreciation for the opportunity extended him to address the Labor Council, Representative Rolph extended an invitation to San Franciscans to confer with him, while he is at home during the present congressional recess, and assured all who may visit Washington a warm welcome at his room in the House Office Building.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The regular meeting of the union will be held this Sunday, August 15, at the Labor Temple, starting at 1 o'clock. New conditions which continually arise and which the union must face because of the war and its attendant government regulation in all matters concerning negotiations and working rules, make it virtually mandatory that members attend their meetings. It is difficult indeed for your officials to obtain authentic information and keep abreast with the changing orders, opinions and interpretations being handed down, and your union meeting is the proper place for discussion of these changes.

Four local unions, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Greeley, are co-operating with Denver Typographical Union in submitting to the membership an initiative asking indorsements for a proposition to raise the per capita tax 10 cents per month, this increase to be added to the 40 cents now appropriated to the Union Printers Home. The decrease in revenue brought about by thousands of our members joining the armed forces, and thereby becoming exempt from payment of dues and assessments, has brought the amount allotted for maintenance of the Home down below actual expenses in normal times. The soaring cost of everything which must be purchased and the increased number of members now resident at the Home has brought about a financial condition which calls for serious consideration by every member of the International Typographical Union. The Denver union is of the opinion this small increase will be sufficient for the Home to care for our aged and ailing members during the unsettled conditions we are now facing.

President Jack Jasper and Secretary H. J. Dawson of Vallejo Typographical Union spent Monday in San Francisco while seeking information on the War Manpower Commission set-up as it affects their union. They sat in at a meeting of representatives of the printing crafts on Monday morning.

Dave Linale of the *Examiner* chapel, now on defense work, this week received a letter from his son which had been mailed from Sicily, where he is serving with the Army.

Chairman Hiram Gould of the *Recorder* night side left this week for Fresno, where he will spend two weeks' vacation, making side trips in the locality where he spent his childhood days. Huntington Lake, where he attended school sixty years ago, is one place he intends to renew old acquaintances.

Cpl. Fred Lynch of the Marshall-Adams chapel, for the past nine months attached to the Sixth Ordnance Corps, has returned to Berkeley after five weeks

spent at Santa Anita, where he attended anti-aircraft fire control school. On leave over the week-end, Fred visited with his wife, and called at headquarters on Monday.

R. L. ("Bob") Thomas of the *Chronicle* chapel and wife returned last week from El Paso, Texas, where they had gone to be in attendance at the wedding of their daughter, Virginia, to Sgt. Frederick H. Benedict, of Morris, N. Y. Benedict, now stationed near El Paso, is expecting to leave for overseas duty at any time, and the new bride will remain with him until embarkation orders arrive.

S. B. Davis of the *Call-Bulletin* proofroom, who has been employed by an airplane factory in southern California for more than a year, this week wrote requesting that his traveling card be sent to Los Angeles, thereby severing his affiliation with this jurisdiction.

Clarence Slack of the *Recorder* night side is back on the job this week after a vacation of two weeks spent at Los Gatos.

E. J. ("Eddie") Gann of the *Wall Street Journal* chapel is spending a two weeks' vacation in the Ukiah district, in Mendocino county.

Roy Donovan, *Examiner* operator, will be gone this and next week while enjoying a rest in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Members of the *Examiner* chapel who are taking their regular two-week vacations include W. P. Valiant, Louis O'Brien, Howard Glover, Jack Horigan, Daniel Fogarty, Harry Darr and Curtis Benton.

G. L. ("Guy") Kell of the Halle-Cordis chapel, who recently sold his home in East Oakland, has purchased a fruit and chicken ranch near Carmel. He writes that although he has for the past three weeks worked from sunup to sundown, he is enjoying it all immensely, the ranch having been thoroughly established with all modern conveniences.

Lt. Paul O'Rourke, son of J. J. O'Rourke of the *Wall Street Journal*, who is attached to the Naval Aviation Corps, in a letter to his father from Jacksonville, Fla., states he is returning to Chicago headquarters after a two months' tour of naval aviation training schools in the Southeast. He has been given supervision of technical training in schools of seven southeastern states.

Roy Binkley of the *Examiner* ad room has again taken on defense work, and returned last week to the shipyards.

Walter Grafe, *Examiner* ad room foreman, is on an extended vacation. He is spending his time trout fishing at his cabin in northern California.

P. L. ("Pete") Moir, retired member of No. 21, was down this week from his Russian River home visiting with his many friends on Sansome street.

Anthony Mlacher, formerly of L'Italia Press chapel but lately on defense work, was a visitor at headquarters on Tuesday. He has pretty well recovered from a seige of forty-three days spent in a hospital, during which time he underwent operations for hernia, a kidney removal and other complications.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Orders for ticket reservations for the fifth annual dinner continue to pour in, and it appears that the attendance will exceed that of last year. Already more than sixty sales have been made, and several board members report they have orders which have not been counted in the total given above. If you have not been contacted for a ticket, and if you want one, get in touch with a board member, or the secretary, whose address is 235 Twenty-fifth avenue, San Francisco (phone Bayview 0793). If you wait until after the 15th—which is next Sunday—you are sure to be disappointed. Returns must go in to the steward of the Richmond Golf Club on the 16th of August, and those returns must be final. This is not an Association ruling, but is one made by the club steward.

"You can depend on it that the Richmond course will be in fine shape for your tournament on Sunday, August 29," said Pat Marcovich, "pro" of the Richmond Club, when we saw him last Saturday. "As to the dinner," he continued, "don't worry about that. We'll give you a swell feed—more than you expect."

Rule Against Pay for Idle Workers During Blackouts

Acting for the first time on the issue, the National War Labor Board has refused a union request that its members be paid during blackouts.

The Biscuit Council, Ten City Negotiating Committee (A.F.L.), made the request for employees of the National Biscuit Company in Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, Cambridge, Buffalo, Memphis, Kansas City, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Marseilles, Ill.

But the board upheld its arbitrator, Aaron Horvitz, who said that Office of Civilian Defense rules are binding on both the company and the union and the resulting inconvenience must be borne by both. The company pays employees who actually are assigned to any duties in connection with the company's property during drills and test blackouts, he said.

However, the board granted a 2-cent hourly pay increase to the 8600 workers, and cracked its Little Steel wage formula in the process. The employees were entitled only to 1½ cents an hour more under this formula but, the W.L.B. said, to grant this odd sum would "produce bookkeeping difficulties."

Pat also promised some extra prizes as donations, which will swell the number of awards the Association has provided.

And speaking of awards, they are dandies—and there are plenty of them. We are proud of the fact that the Association is self-supporting. Occasionally, as in the case of Pat Marcovich, a gift is offered, and gratefully accepted, but one is never solicited from anyone. It is the modest entry fees, coupled with careful management by Association officers, which provide those beautiful awards at every annual tournament, and those War Stamps and golf balls at every monthly tournament.

And speaking of careful management, we are pleased to report that the entire expenses for operating the Association for the past year amounted to less than \$24, and this included postage, printing (which was free), necessary telephone calls—everything. So nearly every penny the members spend comes back in the form of awards.

Let us again remind that the annual tournament and dinner is scheduled for Sunday, August 29, at Richmond Golf Club. Dinner tickets cost but \$1.50, and this includes the tax and tip. Green fees are \$1, entry fees 50 cents. The play will be 18 holes medal at handicap. There'll be a guest flight, and identical awards for all flights. One of the features of the day will be the finals of the club match play championship.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—The weeping willow of Fulton avenue and Sansome street was hoisted upon his own petard last Sunday. Watch for details soon of that great four-wood and putter match he is due to welch on. . . . Next week Richmond again will be visited by a group of members who will spy out the lay of the land. Among them will be one Robert Smith, who is going to try out his new grip—of all things! . . . See where young Arthur Crebassa, Percy's only son, is sporting a whole set of brand-new clubs. . . . Eddie Schmieder is back to his old form—he's getting taken regularly by all comers, so we hear.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. will hold its regular monthly business meeting next Tuesday, August 17, at the Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. The meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m. Dues for the ensuing quarter are payable at this time.

The executive committee met at the home of President Nora Swenson, last Tuesday. Mrs. Lorraine Briese was the only member absent, she being busy canning fruit. Mrs. Swenson served her usual delicious refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Gibson are the proud parents of a 7-pound, 15-ounce son, born July 25. Mrs. Wallace is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bardsley—and are they proud of their first grandchild! The Wallaces are stationed at Miami, Fla.

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Clear Statement by Union Official to Membership

Musicians' Union No. 6, whose membership jurisdiction comprises the San Francisco-Bay area, have never been inclined to place before the public any controversies which they may have with their employers, nor to reply in kind against criticism that may have been leveled against the organization by those unacquainted with all the facts and circumstances. The union has been content to permit its record, in all matters, and its achievements in behalf of the profession, speak for the organization and protect it from any permanent injury. And in this connection Vice-President Ed. S. Moore of No. 6 recently made the following statement to the union's membership:

"We are about fifty-seven years old, and full grown. Having had only one strike of our own in that length of time, it would look as though we have had our feet on the ground all of that time. Our relationship with the regular employers of music is very satisfactory, and I should say the same for the general public. Of course, some people don't like unions, hate themselves, and don't like God. I wonder what kind of world we would have if they could have their way.

Toward the War Effort

"Our critics suggest that we should be patriotic, that we should contribute to the war effort, that we should go to work in the shipyards, etc.—which explains their ignorance of the true facts. Well we can match them in all such queries. Our efforts in behalf of the war are comparable to any, and surpass many. We have invested in War Bonds to the amount of \$100,000. We have given in free music, and clearances of such, easily to the value of \$1,000,000. We have been active in Bond drives, have carried free music to the hospitals by the score to cheer the wounded, sick and blind who have returned from the scenes of battle; there are hundreds of musicians in the shipyards risking life and limb, besides about 700 of our young men in the armed forces of the United States who are out fighting and dying while these rabble-rousers are out sowing disunity among the people. I mean to say that we have sent music to the military reservations to entertain soldiers by the hundreds; and mind you, these men, many of them have gone overseas, and we know some of them will not return, and they, too, fight for democracy, while Mr. Hate sings his Hymn of Hate.

Rely on the Public View

"If I might digress for a moment, we are sure that in any event where we become involved the fair-thinking public, being in the majority, will sustain our view, and I am sure that the real labor movement will be able to distinguish between its friends and enemies by the things they do and by the attacks they make on labor or any of its local unions. I am sure labor is too smart to let the 'stab in the back' process be successful.

"You know what camouflage is. Well, some advertisers spend thousands of dollars attacking other people to attract attention to themselves, when they haven't much to sell.

"In this war effort we, as officers, find that a great many people get patriotic, wrap themselves in the Flag, but want us to foot the bill, and when we don't do it, they say we are bad people. Well, we are the only people, besides the Actors, who give away the

Authority to Pass on Pay Changes in Private Construction Asked for Wage Adjustment Board

Union leaders in the building trades have asked President Roosevelt to authorize the War Adjustment Board to pass upon requests for pay adjustments in the field of private construction, supplementing the board's authority to make wage adjustments on public construction.

The request was made at a conference participated in by Secretary of Labor Perkins; Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor; George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L.; Herbert Rivers, secretary of the A.F.L. Building Trades Department, and Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers' International Union.

Bates told President Roosevelt that wage adjust-

ments made by the regional sections of the War Labor Board for work on private construction were sometimes out of line with those made by the Wage Adjustment Board for government construction.

In order to avoid difficulties and to co-ordinate the wages on private and public construction, Bates suggested that the Wage Adjustment Board receive authority to make the wage changes in both fields of work.

Secretary Perkins said that the question of expanding the operations of the Wage Adjustment Board's work to include the private field had been raised because federal construction work had been falling off for a year and there had been a consequent increase in private building.

only means by which we live, and Local 6 gives away more than any other in the American Federation of Musicians, as far as my knowledge goes.

"Outside of the war effort, I favor cutting out all free music. The idea of free music has grown into the affairs of the union over a long period of years; but it is no good in the ultimate of the general membership.

Favorable Comment

"Some good things are said about us, for tonight (July 15) I quote the following from Arthur Caylor in his column: 'As I frequently have to tell you things which aren't favorable publicity for the Musicians' Union, it's a pleasure to report that the union recently made possible a \$5,000,000 sale of War Bonds. For "Information Please," it relaxed the requirements for a twenty-piece orchestra at the Opera House. Otherwise, says President Ernest Ingold of the sponsoring Chamber of Commerce, the bond show couldn't have gone on.' Let the critics swallow that. What Mr. Caylor should have included was the fact that your union furnished a twenty-piece orchestra for this occasion and paid the men the proper scale for playing. In this connection, it was announced from the Opera House stage, to the 3200 present, that in no other city did 'Information Please' receive such a courtesy from any local union. I also received this morning a strong letter of appreciation from John W. Elwood, manager of the National Broadcasting Company.

Rights Firmly Established

"Over the sweep of years, labor has secured many fundamental rights and, in particular, so have we. The suit against President James C. Petrillo gave us a sound footing as far as the courts are concerned; and still some people bemoan the fact that we can't be compelled to make records. Never fear! Our rights are firmly established. I have pointed this out to you previously. Now what must we do? Only this: First, be right, then be sure that you are right and, lastly, insist on securing what is rightfully yours.

"As I must remind you, these are difficult times, and tempers must be cool. But no steps backward. It is easy to criticize, but it takes effort to produce. In any event, whoever your officers may be, you can rest assured that Local 6 will always be 'tops,' as it will continue to be conducted in a sane, lawful and dignified manner, because you will see to it."

Of Chiseling Employers, Here's One for the Book

President Green of the A.F.L. received a letter some weeks ago from an employee of T. W. Minton & Co., Barbourville, Ky., manufacturers of lumber and building materials, in which it was stated that some 150 employees were required to work for this company for 40 hours a week at 35 cents per hour. When the 40 hours were up, they were required to work on the same job and at the same machines, but for a different employer—the Upper Cumberland Hardwood Company. Through this arrangement, no one received a penny of overtime regardless of hours worked. A number of men worked as long as 70 hours per week.


The American Federation of Labor placed this case before L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the wage-and-hour division of the Department of Labor. An investigation showed that the complaint was substantiated, and a violation of the overtime requirements of the wage-and-hour law was found. It was determined that \$3768 in back pay was due to the employees. The companies were directed to complete the payment of this amount.

And when the Connally-Smith bill was before the House, five of Kentucky's nine Representatives were always found, on the various roll-calls, to have been recorded against labor, and on one, the objectionable "Harness amendment," the count was 6 to 2, and with one not voting.

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, August 6, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except President Shelley, who was excused.

Credential—Referred to the organizing committee—Cooks No. 44, Emil Buehrer.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, August 6.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. Cable Splicers No. 537 submitted application for affiliation. Upon examination of this application and the delegate, your committee recommends the acceptance of the application, which was accompanied with fee as per the by-laws and constitution of the Council. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—John Rowan. Cable Splicers No. 537—L. D. Wilson. Federation of Teachers No. 61—L. S. Gerlough. Grocery Clerks No. 648—Robert A. Hunter. Operating Engineers No. 64—Carl Davidson, Kevin A. Walsh. Waitresses No. 48—Marguerite Finkenbinder, Annie Hensley, Lettie Howard, Elizabeth Kelly, Monte Montgomery, Gussie Neubert, Hazel O'Brien, Lucille O'Donnell, Christine Parker.

Communications—Filed: Congressman Richard J. Welch, acknowledging receipt of our letter of July 29 inclosing resolution. Central Labor Council of Marysville, Calif., inclosing resolution asking that we indorse same and stamp out anti-labor policies in infancy. Operating Engineers No. 64, expressing appreciation for the Council's assistance in an attempt to establish a uniform forty-four-hour week in vari-

ous departments of the city. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated August 3.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from William Green, president, A.F.L., calling our attention to the constitutional provisions which govern the introduction of resolutions, appeals and memorials in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Request Complied With: Communication from William Green, president, A.F.L., regarding labor's great War Bond drive, which will reach its climax on Labor Day; payroll savings allotments for July and August will be added to the local and national totals; the quota established for the Labor Day campaign is a billion dollars; it is now estimated that organized labor is investing about \$600,000,000 every 60 days through the Pay Roll Savings Plan; to reach this quota of a billion dollars, the entire labor movement must purchase an additional \$400,000,000 of War Bonds before Labor Day; if our whole membership will increase its bond purchases between now and Labor Day one \$75 bond per member, the American Federation of Labor will reach and exceed this objective. Motion to comply with the request; carried.

Convention Call: Announcement that in pursuance of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the Federation will be held in the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 4, 1943, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed. Motion made that the San Francisco Labor Council send a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: A communication was received from the Coro Foundation (W. Donald Fletcher, trustee). On motion, the communication was referred to the executive committee.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, August 2.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused. Brother George Johns gave a report on the organization and program for solicitation of funds for the War Chest drive, which will take place in October. Brother Johns reported that the War Chest now includes the Red Cross and all organizations and that in the drive of this year and each year hereafter there will be only one drive per year. Your committee recommends that this Council indorse the War Chest drive and that we recommend to each of our affiliated unions that collections be made from their members through the union on the basis of one hour's straight-time pay per month, and that this amount be collected with the union dues each month. It is fur-

ther recommended that the resolution attached hereto be adopted by the Council and that copies of this resolution be sent to each union asking that they adopt it as the policy of their organization. (See resolution in full in another column.) It is further recommended that the president of the Council be authorized to appoint such committee or committees and to call such meetings as are felt to be necessary in assisting the War Chest campaign. Your committee recommends that \$5000 of the Council's funds be used for the purchase of War Bonds. Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. The report and recommendations of the committee as a whole were adopted.

Request Concurred In: Communication from William Green, president of the A.F.L., requesting that we communicate with the congressional representatives from our district demanding action on pending legislation affecting labor.

Congressman Tom Rolph, in acceptance of a previous invitation of the Council, addressed the delegates, thanking them for their expression of gratitude to him for the stand he took against the Connally-Smith bill. He asked the delegates to contact him in his office in the Rialto building if they had any questions or problems, as he would like to carry these problems back to Washington with him. Congressman Rolph requested the delegates to contact their friends in the East and urge legislation permanently barring the Japanese re-entrance into the United States. He complimented Californians for the manner in which they are handling the war problems, particularly in San Francisco, and he touched upon the housing problems and gold mining stoppage as two matters in which he is particularly interested.

Ruth Dodds, vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, was presented to the Council. She extended the fraternal greetings from the Federation, explaining that during the past year they have organized sixty-one new locals of teachers, and they are hoping to educate the educators to the importance of the labor movement.

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6—Report that they have purchased additional Victory Bonds in the amount of \$50,000; those members who are not in the service are either working in the shipyards, or as musicians—none unemployed at present; thanked all unions for their co-operation. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Commended Congressmen Rolph and Welch for their support of labor legislation in Washington, D. C.

Nomination for A.F.L. Delegate—The Secretary read the official call for the American Federation of Labor convention, to be held in Boston. Brother O'Connell nominated Brother Daniel P. Haggerty; nomination seconded. Motion made and carried that nominations be closed. Nominations will be open again next Friday night in accordance with the constitution of the Council.

Receipts, \$1259.50; disbursements, \$2893.14.

Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Free Business Courses for Adults

Daytime classes in all business colleges subjects are available to all adults in San Francisco at the Adams School (Adult Center), 750 Eddy street. The classes begin at 9 a. m. and are continuous to 1 p. m., Monday to Friday. All classes are free, and full equipment is available to the students. Full courses in shorthand, office practice, business English, business arithmetic (payroll) and other business subjects are taught also.

New classes are starting next Monday and will continue for ten weeks. Enrollment must be made at 750 Eddy street between 8:30 a. m. and 1 p. m. This school is a part of the San Francisco Unified School District's public adult program.

STATE'S UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

California's unemployment fund now totals \$377,567,536, the State Employment Commission reported last week.



**SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**
President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNDERhill 1127
Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
*Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.*
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers,
150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Matern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos,
468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Labor Council Resolution

SAN FRANCISCO WAR CHEST

At its meeting held last Friday evening, the San Francisco Labor Council adopted the following resolution in support of the coming campaign for the local War Chest, as referred to in the minutes of the Council appearing on page 10 of this issue, and in which resolution recommendation is made that each member of organized labor donate one hour's pay per month "for the duration" to the campaign:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor through its national organization, the Labor League for Human Rights, formerly known as United Nations Relief, has become a part of the National War Chest, for the furtherance of all its war relief projects; and

Whereas, The Labor League for Human Rights has by its coalition with the National War Chest subscribed to the principle of one collection for all war relief and home relief agencies; and

Whereas, By agreement between the National War Chest, the American Red Cross and the Labor League for Human Rights, one yearly collection for labor participation in both Red Cross and War Chest drives may be followed; and

Whereas, It has been agreed for the aforesaid parties that all moneys donated on the once-a-year collection plan will be allocated one-third to the Red Cross and two-thirds to the War Chest; and

Whereas, In recognition of the tremendous needs of the following organizations: Red Cross, the British War Relief, the Fighting French Relief Committee, the Greek War Relief Association, the Padewski Testimonial Fund, Russian War Relief, Inc., the United China Relief, the United Nations Relief (A.F.L.), the National C.I.O. Committee for American and Allied Relief, United Service Organizations, the United Yugoslav Relief Fund, the War Prisoners' Aid Committee, etc., and 72 local welfare agencies, the American Federation of Labor, through its Labor's League for Human Rights, has adopted the principle of one hour's pay per month as the fair standard of union labor participation; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council indorse the 1944 Campaign of the San Francisco War Chest and the adoption by all its constituents of the principle that one hour's pay per month be donated by all members of organized labor for the period of the duration; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to all constituent trades councils and unions; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all constituent unions be asked to at once adopt plans that will make this labor participation possible.

Thraikill in New Position

Appointment of Glenn O. Thraikill as supervisor of the Los Angeles office of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement was announced this week by Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations. Thraikill takes the place of Thomas Barker who died last month, and will serve directly under State Labor Commissioner Dalton.

The new appointee has been with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement over four years, as confidential representative, and later as Deputy Labor Commissioner. He is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and has an extensive knowledge of the labor laws of California.

Appointment of Mrs. Pauline Nightingale as Deputy Labor Commissioner to fill the vacancy resulting from the promotion of Thraikill was also announced. Mrs. Nightingale was formerly with the U. S. Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

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THOUSANDS OF NURSE'S AIDES, REGISTERED NURSES and HOME NURSES ARE NEEDED NOW!

There is a serious shortage of women with nursing skill in Northern California—a shortage that could become dangerous to community health, according to the American Red Cross. Look at these figures and see why... Only 3,000 Nurse's Aides have been trained. 10,000 are needed. 13,000 Home Nurses are enrolled. 100,000 are needed. To overcome this three things must be done...

1 Trained nurses are desperately needed.

They are needed for the army and navy hospitals overseas. Registered nurses now in retirement should report for duty now and make possible release of trained nurses now on civilian duty here.

2 Nurse's Aides must be recruited from the homes and from other full time employment. By doing minor duties, such as taking temperatures, making beds, assisting in dressings and helping apply casts and slings, they can release graduate nurses for more important duties.

3 Home Nurses are needed to take care of the sick and injured members of their own families in their own home and thus prevent an added burden upon the already crowded hospitals.

The American Red Cross reports the need for 10,000 Nurse's Aides for service in the hospitals of Northern and Central California

WHO...

If you are between 18 and 50 years of age you can become a Nurse's Aide in any of 80 hospitals in 66 communities.

WHAT...

To become a Nurse's Aide you must prepare by doing 80 hours of preliminary training in hospital courses prepared by the Red Cross. You then must give a minimum of three hours a week during the next year.

WHY...

These hours you give become life saving hours because you relieve the strain on our overworked nurses in hospitals, clinics and other health agencies.

This is the critical period of the war both here and in foreign fields. The home front must make all out sacrifices just as our fighting men are doing. There is a challenge to Health here at home. Step in and meet this challenge now. If you are a Registered Nurse now retired—step forward and get into active service again. If you can spare a few hours a day, enroll in the Red Cross courses in Nurse's Aide or Home Nursing. This nursing job must be done. Hundreds are enrolling now. Do your share—boost this enrollment into the thousands

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SIGN UP for NURSING at your LOCAL RED CROSS or A. W. S.

Organized Labor and the Armed Forces

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

Every self-seeking politician and publicist is speaking in behalf of the members of the armed forces. Without permission from anyone—and least of all from the boys who are doing the fighting—these demagogues are tripping over their own heels in their mad rush to tell their innocent audiences just how the boys feel about any and all questions. One does not have to listen long to learn they are trying to sell themselves to the public and at the same time get in good with the fighting boys. What it amounts to is, simply, that they are playing up to the armed forces, hoping in this way to make their bill of goods more convincing and impressive.

Attempt to Drive Wedge

A more sinister pattern is being shaped, however, by certain labor-hating and uncompromising foes of democracy. These unscrupulous enemies of majority rule are actually trying to drive a wedge between the civilian and armed forces. Resorting to every cheap prejudice and trick, they are working around-the-clock, manufacturing poison to split these two bodies of Americans. Should anyone think that such efforts are futile and that nothing will come of them, such a person is committing a terrible blunder, as well as playing right into the hands of these dangerous disrupters.

To recite a few facts may help to throw greater light on the whole question. At no other time in the history of this country has such a great army been mobilized. Before it is finished, over ten million men will have entered the armed forces. Several more million will have been directly affected in one capacity or another. An additional million or more women will have served in the various branches of our military. Adding to these unprecedented numbers in our armed forces are the million or more women who will have been involved in the respective armed departments. And to top off the whole picture, show its sweep and bring out its full significance, it is only necessary to point out that these people, through family ties and other connections, can influence a practical majority of the voters of this country. This is infinitely more serious when it is realized that by organized pressure such a grouping, if it sets itself aside from the rest of the population, can actually do as it pleases.

Plan Against Democracy

This is exactly what our incipient Fascists have in mind when they work so hard to create this separation into classes of our nation's population. In this way they hope to be able to put through a program that will destroy every vestige of democracy in America.

The first target of these Frankenstein-makers is the organized labor movement. In every word they utter is the threat: Wait until the boys come home. "The boys won't stand for this," and "the boys won't stand for that," are pet phrases these opponents of labor throw at the unions. With Nazi tactics they keep repeating, hoping in this way to convince everyone—just as Hitler explained in his "Mein Kampf" on propaganda—that labor is responsible for every grievance that the armed forces may have or feel. By repeating their lies with deadening persistence, they are confident that they can make the soldiers, sail-

ors and marines believe that labor is reaping full benefits from this war while they, the fighting forces, are making all of the sacrifices.

Preparing for Attack

No one can deny that this propaganda is making far too great headway. The basis is being laid for an attack on unionism and democracy by creating bitterness and ugly feelings in the ranks of the armed forces. It is of little value to argue that millions of members in the armed forces come from the trade union movement or from families in it. It is just as ineffectual to appeal to the need of having the efficient production of vital war material continue uninterrupted. It is merely wasting breath to point out that labor is doing everything it humanly and possibly can to back up the boys on the bloody battlefields throughout the world.

To reply to this nefarious and well-oiled campaign, labor must demonstrate by unmistakable action that it really has at heart the interest of these boys now dealing deadly blows to the Fascist and Nazi armies. It is not enough for labor to point out what it has already done; it must match with deeds the conniving words of its enemies.

Suggestion Offered

One way of accomplishing such a worthy objective is for each trade union to announce publicly and loudly that all members of the armed forces will be allowed admittance to the unions free of any charge; that the unions will not only allow them full membership rights and privileges, but will do everything they can to find them suitable employment upon their return.

By doing this, the unions will give a real answer to the problems facing all Americans after the war is over. It will give the lie to the cheap and false accusations now being made by these labor-hating demagogues. It will nip in the bud the campaign they have under way to undermine the democratic foundations of this country. It will expose them as a group of unprincipled and treacherous would-be dictators.

It is up to labor to heal all the rifts which may have already developed between the members of the armed forces and the civilian populations. This is

Warren Opposes Night Work for Young Girls

Governor Earl Warren last Wednesday made it plain that he will not relax California's child labor laws to permit girls under 18 years of age to work on night shifts in canneries.

The Governor also declined to permit girls under that age 10-hour shifts six days a week as permitted older women.

In answer to reported requests from canners and a suggestion from a legislative committee that girls be permitted to work more hours per week and on night shifts, the Governor said it would "not be wise from the standpoint of health, safety or production."

ILLITERACY IN UNITED STATES

Despite the most elaborate and expensive educational system in the world, illiteracy is still prevalent throughout the United States. This is revealed in a Senate Education and Labor Committee statement disclosing that almost 1,000,000 men have been rejected for military service because they could neither read nor write, or could just barely do so. The committee said that Army records show that 28 of every 1000 men called up for induction were rejected because they had not attained a fourth-grade education. In other respects they were qualified for military service.

one way to start off such an important and urgent process. Many unions have already committed themselves on this score. All of the unions have waived the membership fees of their members now fighting for this country. To keep up the good work and to complete this important activity, let the unions tell the boys carrying guns that labor will welcome them with wide-open arms when they come home, and that they will be treated as deserving heroes should be treated.

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